RISING UP ANGRY

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25¢

OZONE

All I Need Is The Air That I Breathe..

..And A Gas Mask

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WHO IS GERALD FORD?

Shocking events demand that the Administration take the wraps off our military forces in Southeast Asia by unleashing devastating air and sea power against all significant military targets in North Vietnam.
– Gerald Ford, 1965

WASHINGTON (LNS) – After more than five and half years of associating the evils of American policy – foreign and domestic– with the name Richard M. Nixon, we awoke on August 9 to find Gerald Ford in the White House.

Although many will encourage us to breathe a sigh of relief and say, "Well, that's over," thankful that the "Constitutional process" has worked as its founders intended, the important question remains – "Who is Gerald Ford?" In what way will this man who has never faced a national election govern the country? How, if at all, is he different from Richard Nixon?

Having uncovered most of the Bebe Rebozos in Nixon's life – detailing the crimes, the coverups, and the coverups of coverups – we must now search for new skeletons in the White House closets. The job will not be difficult.

To hear most of those who have had contact with Gerald Ford speak, it would appear that his biggest vice is simply that he is faced with a job bigger than his capabilities. Representative Michael J. Harrington (D-Mass) once said of Ford, "He's simply a nice guy who has demonstrated no real capacity to govern."

Referring to Ford's football playing days, Lyndon Johnson said of the then House Minority Leader, "Too bad, too bad – that's what happens when you play football without a helmet on."

And even Richard Nixon, the man who put Ford in line for the Presidency, hoping perhaps that it would stall impeachment forces, exclaimed, "Can you see Gerald Ford sitting in this chair?"

But it is impossible to dismiss a man who, for 25 years, fought every piece of progressive social legislation ever to get on to the House floor, simply by questioning his intellectual abilities. It is an oversimplification to label Ford, the man who led the Congressional hawks arguing during the 1960's that the U.S. was not conducting an "all-out" war in Vietnam, a witless boob.

"Sometimes I think Jerry . . . really believes there is no honorable alternative to his party's position," said representative Richard Bolling (D-Mo.). But the truth lies somewhat closer to journalist Peter Rand's assertion that, "It is just possible, however, that Ford is a fairly bright man of no integrity at all."

VOTING RECORD

Since first being elected to the House of Representatives from Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1948, Ford has steadfastly opposed civil rights legislation "on Constitutional and other grounds." Though his voting record on civil rights legislation is not as bad as you might expect, it is only because of devious behind the scenes activity during the formation of the legislation.

According to one report, "His habit was to vote to kill or weaken civil rights bills in their formative stages, but go on record in favor of them in the final vote." (Black Congresspeople voted almost unanimously against his confirmation as Vice President.)

"I have voted consistently as a conservative in financial affairs," Ford said in 1973. "I think that is the right policy." Certainly this is no idle boast by the new president. According to the report on Ford's congressional voting record prepared for the House Judiciary Committee considering Ford's nomination as Vice President, "Ford's position on minimum wage legislation has been fairly consistent . . . since 1949, he has consistently opposed measures proposing increases in the minimum wage . . . "

Similarly, the report notes that "Ford opposed the establishment of the Food Stamp Program in 1964" and, in 1971, "Ford voted against an amendment to establish a comprehensive child development program to provide education, nutritional, and health services free of charge to disadvantaged children."

Ford claims to oppose such social legislation on the grounds that he opposes "spending sprees." Yet, Ford has been a most vocal advocate of increased military spending.

In 1965, according to the House report on Ford, both he and then-Representative Melvin Laird urged Congress "To cut back on domestic expenditures in order to meet the growing expenses of the Vietnam war."

In August, 1967, Ford rose on the House floor to make a major speech in which he labeled the Johnson Vietnam policy "no-win". During that speech he urged increased use of air power and a blockade of Haiphong harbor. Appalled at what he said was a present policy "that produced a stalemate," Ford blurted out: "Is this any way to run a war?"

Two years later, arguing for increased spending in Southeast Asia at the expense of domestic programs, Ford said, "We've got to maintain our guns. We must reduce the butter."

Ford describes himself as an "internationalist" on foreign policy, meaning he favors a strong U.S. presence around the world. In 1970, when U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) official Dan Mitrione was kidnapped and executed by Tupamaro guerrillas in Uruguay for his role in teaching torture to Uruguayan police, Ford rose on the House floor to defend the activities of USAID in Latin America.

"Indeed he (Mitrione) was trying to help the police assume their proper role in Uruguayan society," said Ford, adding, "It is suggested by some that this tragedy raises questions as to whether the United States should engage in this activity. I submit that it proves how important it is for us to persevere in this essential task."

In 1970 Ford told the House that "Idle talk about repression contributes nothing to the sober resolution of serious problems." According to the House analysis of Ford's voting record, "he has strongly supported wiretapping, preventive detention and no-knock legislation." As for labor strikes, the House report states that "since 1967, at least, (Ford) is clearly on the side of government intervention in certain instances of strike."

On May 25, 1969, he supported withholding financial aid to students involved in campus protests. And, after Washington, D.C. police illegally rounded up thousands of demonstrators during May Day activities in 1971, Ford went on record as saying, "I congratulate the authorities for handling the situation as skillfully as they have."

And just in case someone tries to tell you there is a "new" Jerry Ford, he recently stated, "I've cast more than 4,000 votes [in Congress], and I can't think of one that I'd change."

FRIEND OF BIG BUSINESS

Though continually arguing to cut domestic spending for lack of funds, Ford argued long and hard in 1973 against a tax reform bill that would plug loopholes that corporations and the wealthy take advantage of.

"I am opposed to wholesale repeal of so-called tax loopholes," adding that he would like to see some already removed "put back on the books." And showing that his constituency will differ little from Nixon's, Ford complained, "Most members of Congress don't realize the burdens that are placed upon business by the legislation they pass."

Cont. on page 12

Pat Reilly and the LYNDALE FUN CLUB

The security guards at Adventureland looked up and when they saw twenty-five kids pour out of one yellow van they shuddered and wondered. Who are these kids? Where are their counselors, teachers? As the kids approached the ticket booth the guards asked one kid, "Who are you, anyway?" "We're the Lyndale Fun Club." "Who's in charge of that?" "Why Pat Reilly is."

Pat Reilly, husband Tony and four children live on the 2900 block of Lyndale, on the near Northwest side of Chicago. Several months ago Pat started trying to get her neighbors involved in a campaign to have a tot lot (playground for kids under 10) built on the city-owned vacant lot near their house. She called several meetings at her house, gathered over 250 signatures in support of the tot lot, and visited her alderman and was told she would be hearing from them soon. After several weeks Pat contacted Action Line which did produce some action from the Park District. They assured her they were looking into the matter further.

Instead of sitting back waiting, Pat felt she had to do something herself. There was a long summer ahead and she, along with many other neighbors, was tired of too many kids on the streets with no place to play. There are no playground facilities in their area. The nearest one lies on the other side of three busy main streets which parents are reluctant to let their children cross. Most of the kids have no yards and so they play on the streets. There is a high density of kids on Pat's block and with no place to play, there was an inevitable amount of broken windows, broken glass and other forms of destruction. There is also a problem with kids on the streets and cars going by. For instance last summer one of Pat's kids was hit by a car and had to be hospitalized.

Another reason Pat wanted to make sure her kids and other kids in the neighborhood would have something to do this summer was the continuous presence of a gang and drugs in the immediate neighborhood. The children are exposed to things children should not have to see every day as just another part of their environment. Gang members can be seen hanging in the alleys with their bags of toley in front of their faces or hanging in their hands. This starts early in the morning and goes on 'til late at night. Pat once gave her kids some peanuts and raisins in a plastic bag and her four year old daughter put the bag to her face and explained she was sniffing peanuts. Pat commented that "It just goes to show you after seeing seventeen or eighteen year olds doing toley every day it takes its toll. I think they (her children) live in a pretty normal household and have pretty good examples set for them and yet with that outside influence every day there's no way they can avoid thinking about such things."

And so Pat first approached other kids in the neighborhood as to how they would like to have a club which would go on trips almost every day. Everyone agreed it was a good idea.

THE LYNDALE FUN CLUB

The first meeting was on the steps of Pat's house to discuss the club, cooperation, rules, and finances. It was agreed that every kid would have to pay 25¢ a day to help pay gas and other expenses (mostly food). The second rule was kids were not allowed to buy any junk when they were with Pat. Instead she brought along fruit and lemonade every day for the kids. Another rule is that if you don't behave (which is defined that your behavior is so bad that you prevent others on the trip from having a good time) you will not be able to go on the next trip. (This rule was only necessary for one of the children.)

Pat plans trips keeping in mind expenses (most places they go are free) fun and educational interest. They have been to Lincoln Park, Brookfield Zoo, the Aquarium, the Field Museum, several of the parks and forest preserves for swimming, softball and other games, a baseball game, a trip on a fire boat down the Chicago River and many other places.

Several weeks ago the Lyndale Fun Club ran a Flea Market in front of Pat's house to raise money for a trip to Adventureland. Most of the kids had never been to an amusement park before. They were able to raise around $50.00 with the rummage sale and the next day they raised almost $10.00 just going around the neighborhood collecting pop bottles from the alleys, vacant lots, etc. A local business donated $17.00 from the swear cup which the owner had collected by charging a nickel each time someone swore in her store. With this money Pat was able to take twenty-five children to Adventureland. They left at 9:30 in the morning and returned at 7:00 at night. Now Pat has a three day - two night camping trip planned.

(above) leaving for the baseball game, Pat in middle. (left) just before going on three day-two night camping trip. (below) Waiting for the car to be packed for the camping trip.

IN THE FALL

Obviously the Lyndale Fun Club takes up a lot of Pat's time and energy. But there is no question whatsoever that what she is doing is badly needed and much appreciated in the neighborhood. Pat Reilly has tremendous love for the people and especially the children and so she plans to continue the club throughout the year. She is now considering an after school sports program consisting possibly of a peewee bowling league, roller skating, maybe some running, skating and tobogganing in the winter, etc. Pat has already told the kids if their grades are poor they won't be able to participate in the club the next quarter. Pat hopes this will urge the kids to do a little better in school.

Pat would still like to see a nice tot lot on her block for organized, supervised safe play. But in the meantime Pat Reilly is giving of herself so many children can benefit. She is a model person in her neighborhood and her energy and dedication are to be admired.

Ozone is a very powerful chemical. It is a gas which dissolves nylon, rubber, and cork, among other things, when mixed one part to 10 million parts of air, and since July 8th we've all been breathing quite a bit of it. . . .

OZONE...

He woke up Tuesday morning to go to work. He took a breath and felt a sharp pain shoot through his right lung. He took another breath and the pain was still there. Other than that he felt fine. By Thursday the pain had grown worse and he felt like he couldn't catch his breath. By Friday night he was having so much trouble breathing that when he started falling asleep he'd wake, gasping and feeling like he was drowning. Not able to sleep he started reading the paper. Toward the middle of the paper he noticed a short article titled, "Officials at loss to explain high ozone level". The article explained that Chicago was under a high level of ozone, a gas similar to oxygen, but that ozone caused sharp chest pains, fluid in the lungs, head ache, tiredness, and sore eyes. The next day he went to a doctor who listened to his chest and found fluid in his right lung. On Sunday he started feeling better, and by the next Tuesday he was back to normal.

What is ozone? Normal air has oxygen in it (about 20%), and these oxygen molecules come in pairs (O_2). But ozone is a gas that has 3 oxygen molecules linked together (O_3), and that makes a big difference. The Food and Drug Administration labels ozone a toxic (poisonous) gas, and for good reason. Ozone attacks and destroys other substances. In Los Angeles, where ozone levels are high, women's nylon stockings fall apart quickly under normal wear. Ozone also dissolves rubber and cork. It is known to kill plants and trees, and literally burns the lining of the lungs.

Ozone is made when the Ultraviolet rays from sun shine hit carbon mon oxide (auto exhaust). The lone oxygen molecule (monoxide) is knocked off and it joins with air's two oxygen molecules to form three oxygen molecules which is ozone (O_3). Large cities have had most of the ozone so far because of the high levels of carbon monoxide (80% from cars and 20% from industry), but high levels were found recently across a wide are of the Mid-west.

Ozone is very powerful stuff, and the state is supposed to declare a "yellow alert" when the ozone level reaches .10 parts per million (ppm) of air for 1 hour. This is roughly equal to letting 1 gallon of ozone free in a room 1 mile long, 200 feet wide, and 10 feet high! This small amount can give people head aches, make eyes burn, and make it hard for asthma patients to breathe.

During the three weeks between July 8th and July 28th the ozone levels reached or exceeded the .10 ppm limit on 13 days, at times reaching .21 ppm. A doctor from Cook County Hospital said that it is a medical fact that ozone is harmful, and is especially harmful to anybody with asthma, other respiratory ailments or heart trouble, but they had no hard statistics. An Emergency Room worker at Illinois Masonic Hospital said that during the first week of the high ozone levels, there was a noticable jump in the number of asthma cases admitted. She added that they had no statistics, though, because no one was doing any investigation, but that they had better start soon.

What will happen next? Its clear that research must be done to discover the long term effects of ozone, the treatment of victims, and exactly what effect it has on special cases, such as people with sickle cell anemia. Ozone is reported to affect the genetic structure of our cells, and possibly cause cancer. It is a relatively new form of pollution, coming with the mass sales of cars since the 1950's, so we know little about it. But even knowing what it does and how to treat it doesn't solve the problem. We must learn to stop the ozone and other poisons in our air. But that will be a hard job, especially for each of us one by one, because there aren't any channels open for us to get change. To stop ozone, as we will have to do with the many other things that are harmful to human existance, we will have to work with other people, forcing the government and industry to build non-polluting cars even though their profits will suffer. Force them to build cheaper and better mass transportation for the people so the car won't be the necessity it is today. These changes will take a long time, and the fight will be hard, but we must take it step by step, because we don't really have any other choice.

Ford, Rockefeller–Nothing Really New

editorial

Gerald Ford has assumed the office of President claiming to be a president of "all the people." In fact, he went so far as to announce that he was "a Ford, not a Lincoln." All of this to convince the American people that the horrors of Watergate were the fault of a single individual, Richard Nixon, and not the "system." Gerald Ford, peoples' president, is projected as living proof that the system works and good will triumph in the end. And members of the press and electronic (radio and TV) media are bending over backward to show us what a nice guy Gerald Ford is.

We know that Jerry, as he likes to be called, swims in the morning, cooks his own breakfast, is in great physical shape and lets his children say what they want. "Mr. Middle America." But what we aren't told is that good ole Jerry is a reactionary. He is against civil rights, labor and much needed social improvement programs. Jerry, in fact, is not so much a president of all the people, as he is of big business and the military establishment.

Jerry is also a representative of the Rockefeller interests. Just coincidentally middle American Jerry has nominated super rich, super imperialist Nelson Rochefeller to be his vice president. Nelson Rockefeller of one of the wealthiest, most powerful families in the world. One of the most ruthless, money grubbing families. And Nelson's record is just as reactionary as Jerry's. It is Nelson who allowed the massacre at Attica Prison and pushed through a drug bill in New York that severely punished the victim of drugs (the addict) while not doing anything to the real criminal, the big time dealers. Nelson who has spent millions of dollars trying unsuccessfully to get himself elected president has finally made it. His boy has appointed him vice president.

So while all of us are happy to be rid of Nixon and we so much want to get things back to "normal," it would be naive of us to place our trust in Jerry and Nelson. They talk about cutting government spending, but not the defense budget. That means social services will be cut. They talk about fighting inflation–Public Enemy No. 1–but not cutting back on profits. That means increased unemployment. And they say they will continue Nixon's foreign policy, which means supporting reactionary, dictatorial governments around the world.

The changing of the two people at the top has not solved the most pressing problems of our collective life. To be swept up into the euphoria of "getting back together" would be to forget all that we have learned in the past 15 years. Letting people like good ole Jerry and Rocky run things their way, without constant public scrutiny and pressure, is no better than inviting Tricky Dick back into the White House.

Letters to Rising Up Angry

Jim Fitch, No. 31334

Letter to the Editor:

I am a man who has spent many heartbreaking years behind a prison wall. I am a man who has watched the sun set from behind this prison wall and from my lonely prison cell heard the whistle call morning, noon and night.

I am a man who has dreamed of homelife, a wife, a child or two. I am a man who has looked at an old, faded and torn picture of a woman whose smile has the sparkle of a diamond, hair that shines like the sun on a rippling lake, eyes that hold the deepest sea and the warmth to melt the coldest heart.

I am a man who remembers the fierce and lingering love making shared in the hours of night with this woman. I am a man who has shared the love of children and heard them call me daddy.

I have found that I am one with all that is life.

I am a part of the trees, I am part of the flowers, I am part of the grass that stretches its arms toward the sky. I am part of the animals of the forest for they are also a part of me.

When I get what I want in my struggle for self and the people call me king for a day, I will go to a mirror and look at myself and see what that man has to say. When I've passed my hardest and most difficult task, the man in the glass will be my friend.

I am in a prison where people speak of rehabilitation and remotivating oneself. I have tried to show that these things I have done, only no one sees.

I have shown a great change in my life yet no one accepts these changes. I have shown that I am no longer the person I once was. I have shown that I do care about myself and others. I have experienced what compassion really is.

I have found the ability to take a sincere part in that which helps those who want help. I have found myself wondering why I have done the things that I have done and I find that in some years past I would not have cared.

I am a man who has never in the past received parole or probation. I am a man who has appeared before the parole board in this state and been ridiculed. I have been told by the parole board, "You cannot seriously be considered for release."

I have tried to show that my incarceration is unjust and I have found that my pleas go unheard.

When others laugh at what I do I see their time has not yet come and it saddens me for they will have to experience all that I have experienced.

I hope that all will understand my thoughts and actions both on paper and in life have been my bridge from wrong to right and that I will be given the opportunity soon to be in the free world and to show that my words are spoken true.

As Ho Chi Minh stated in his book "Ho Chi Minh On The Revolution,"

"Word Play"

Take away the sign 人 (man) from the sign 囚 for prison,
Add to it 武 (probability), that makes the word 國 (nation).
Take the head particle from the sign 患 for misfortune:
That gives the word 忠 (fidelity).
Add the sign 人 for man standing to the sign 采 for worry
That gives the word 保 (quality).
Take away the bamboo top 𥫱 from the sign 艹 for prison,
That gives you 龙 (dragon).
People who come out of prison can build up the country.
Misfortune is a test of people's fidelity.
Those who protest at injustice are people of true merit.
When the prison doors are opened, the real dragon will fly out.

I only hope that others will see the change and then allow my release. The people of the world unite.

Jim Fitch, No. 31334
Arizona State Prison
Florence, Arizona
85232

Inmates Held Without Hearing

To Rising Up Angry:

I am forwarding the enclosed material for publication in your newspaper at the request of one of the brothers named in the complaint.

Very truly yours,
Mary Cummins

"It is becoming more apparent everyday that the Cannon regime (Warden Joseph Cannon) at Stateville is bent on continuing the repressive policies of his predecessors – Ragen-Pate-Twomey. Cannon, who was once hailed as an innovative prison reformer has proved to be an abject failure in bringing change to Stateville. Only minor and insignificant changes have been instituted in Stateville; changes that have not fundamentally altered the nature of the institution.

On Friday, May 17th, 1974, the Cannon regime kidnapped Sam Dillon 69268, Elmore McLemore 66475, Louis Viser 69716, and Sylvester

Cont. on next page

RISING UP ANGRY regularly prints letters from readers, though letters published do not necessarily express the views of Rising Up Angry. Of course, not all letters that we receive can be printed. Letters that are signed receive first priority, although we will withhold names on request. We reserve the right to edit letters (primarily for length).

Address all letters to: **RUA, Box 3746, Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Illinois 60654.**

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Letters (Continued from Page 5)

Mingo 73267. Then on June 3rd, they kidnapped Edward Clay 70921, and Lonnie Arsberry 75792. Finally on June 6th, they completed their repressive sweep by kidnapping Fred (Bobby) Gore 67878, Boris Flowers 73916, Johnny Veal 71628, Harold Brumfield 68416, William Redwine 70130 and Bradley Green 70281.

These men (12) are now being held hostage in the designated Segregated areas of the prison. The word hostage is an accurate description of their status because to date no charges have been filed against any of them. The Cannon regime in showing its paranoid and reactionary nature has ignored all present disciplinary proceedings.

On May 10th, 1974, a peaceful protest began in Stateville to reduce inflated commissary prices and alter existing commissary procedures that did not provide the residents of Stateville with adequat means of keeping track of their accounts. As a result of this action the Cannon regime seized the residents listed above, and is presently holding them hostage in lieu of the commissary boycott. This action is both illegal and repressive. The Cannon regime in a blind attempt to squash an orderly and just protest, has tried in vain to finger Dillon, Viser, McLemore, Mingo, Gore, Flowers, Veal, Clay, Arsberry, Brumfield, Redwine, and Greene as the leaders or instigators behind the protest, but they have not been able to come up with any concrete proof. To those of you in the community who are for humane treatment of prisoners it will be necessary to let it be known to State Officials and the Department of Corrections that the practice of kidnapping must be ended. Let your concern for the rights of these brothers be felt by writing a letter protesting the treatment of the above mentioned residents to:

Warden Joseph Cannon
Box 112
Joliet, Ill. 60434

Allyn Sielaff, Director
Department of Corrections,
207 Armory Building,
Springfield, Ill.

Juneway Terrace Community Fights Back

A nineteen year old brother was shot Tuesday night, August 6, in a disturbance outside a tavern in Rogers Park. At least four eyewitnesses said police stood the man against a car and shot him even though he hadn't resisted.

The trouble began in front of the Acorn Liquors at 7644 N. Paulina. There was a disturbance there and patrolman Michael Cogley called for more help to handle it. As police began to arrive officer John Wilson said "people going to pay dues tonight." In response, Antowyn Cauley said, "I'm not." With that Wilson started after Antowyn. He caught up with him at 1745 W. Juneway Terrace. Antowyn was pushed up against a car. At this point there were many versions of what happened next. About six different versions by the police and one version pretty much unified by 4 eye witnesses who live in the neighborhood. Morris Schinholster, owner of the People's Community store, one door down from the shooting said, "One of the cops had one arm, one had the other arm. He was pinned against the car with the right arm pinned to the car. He was spread eagle on the trunk. The cop on the right of him pulled the gun and shot him."

The bullet entered Antowyn through his right side and came out his chest. Police said Antowyn pulled a four inch knife and waved it at police with his back half turned on them and officer Wilson fired to protect his life. After Wilson shot brother Cauley he put his elbow against the building with his head in his arms and said, "Oh my God." After the shooting neighbors poured out protesting the action of the police. Hundreds of people came out and swarmed around the police shouting the shooting wasn't justified.

Police called in reinforcements and then left. The crowd followed police to the Damen Avenue police headquarters at 3801 N. Damen Ave.

A group in the neighborhood, People United to Save the Community, has been very active in this case denouncing the conduct of Patrolman Wilson and other police involved and they are asking for a full and impartial investigation. They say Officer Wilson and all others involved should be brought up on criminal charges. People United to Save the Community held numerous meetings in the community after the shooting with hundreds of people turning out wanting action taken against the police. The Rev. Damon Rudd, who is the spokesman of the group, said they've been operating for a while to clean up the community and give the residents some pride. The neighborhood is a small black belt on the far north end of the city in the Rogers Park community, which has been referred to as the "Juneway Jungle." Through the pressure of the Rev. Rudd, Mrs. Delores McClure, PUSC and many other concerned people and organizations, the police and States Attorney's office have sent people in to investigate. But the only way these police officers will be charged for their crimes is if the people of the community keep the pressure on.

TWO NORTH SIDE BROTHERS BEATEN BY POLICE

Early in the morning of August 15, two brothers, Edward and Dale Morgenflash, were driving home in their '67 Thunderbird after a couple of drinks. As they dropped a friend off near Sheffield and Orchard, Dale, who was driving, noticed in a rear view mirror that a police car was right behind him. So he drove with special care. But the police car kept following. After three blocks and several turns the police pulled the Morgenflashes over.

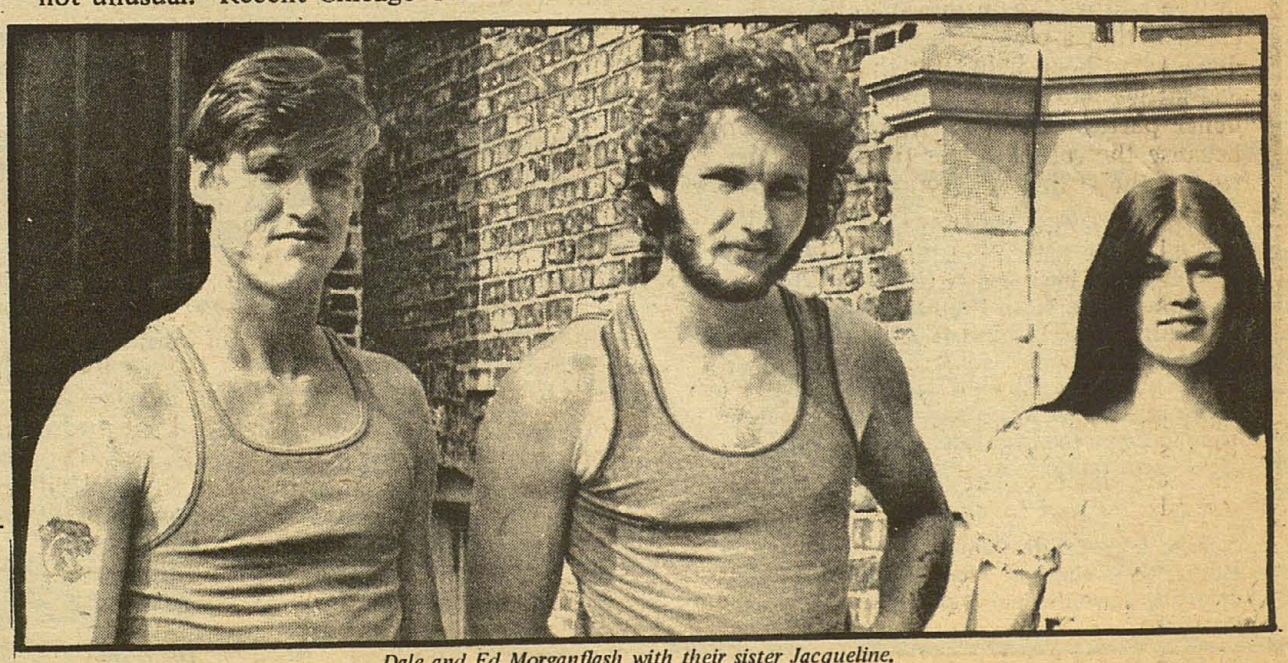
The two cops, one white and one Latin, told Dale he hadn't made his turn signal, although Dale was sure he had. The cop asked for his license. When he didn't have one, they started giving him a hard time. So Edward came around from the passenger seat and asked what the trouble was. One of the cops grabbed him from behind and threw him up against the car. Edward pushed back and told the cop to take his hands off him. The cop backed off to his car, radioed for help and in 90 seconds four squad cars and a wagon arrived.

It was early and almost no one else was on the street. Ed and Dale were never searched, arrested or told their rights. Before they were thrown in the van, Ed was knocked to the ground and kicked repeatedly in the head—resulting in a black eye and cuts across the forehead. He was dragged by handcuffs across the pavement to the van, tearing the skin off his back. The cops told Dale to give them the keys to his car. He refused. They promised to ruin it in the pound, then hit Dale in the head leaving bruises on his neck. He also got a cut finger and possibly a cracked bone in his arm from being jerked around in handcuffs that were too tight.

The wagon stopped at Illinois Masonic Hospital, where Dale was knocked around some more by the cops. Ed and Dale were x-rayed, patched up and taken to the station. They were booked for resisting arrest, assault and battery on a police officer, disorderly conduct, plus three traffic tickets, and were presented with a hospital bill.

What happened to the Morgenflashes is not unusual. Recent Chicago Tribune studies proved what many people already knew—that this kind of police brutality can happen in Chicago to almost everyone—to young and old, men and women, and people of every color.

More and more people are beginning to see community control of the police as the only way to stop this kind of police behavior. Community control of the police means that police would live in the neighborhood they patrol and would be responsible to the people of their community, not the police department, for their actions.



Dale and Ed Morganflash with their sister Jacqueline.

The Truth About Puerto Rico

In 1776 the people of thirteen British Colonies on the east coast of North America declared their independence and established the United States of America. Now, almost two hundred years later, this country has a colony itself. Last year the United Nations, in an overwhelming vote of its General Assembly, officially ruled that Puerto Rico is a colony and demanded that the United States grant Puerto Ricans the right of self-determination. Because of what the Puerto Ricans call a "curtain of silence" most of us haven't heard or read anything about this. So, here are some straight forward answers to some basic questions about Puerto Rico.

What do you mean "Puerto Rico is a U.S. Colony?"

In 1898, when the U.S. army invaded, Puerto Rico (along with Cuba and the Philippines) was fighting for its independence from Spain; after 1898, Puerto Rico became a non-self-governing colony of the U.S., totally controlled by the U.S. congress, U.S. Federal courts, and the U.S. presidency and executive agencies. Puerto Ricans are subject to the U.S. draft and 13% of the country is in the hands of the U. S. armed forces. Since Puerto Rico is totally subject to U. S. laws and regulations, since it has no say in framing these laws and regulations, and since it does not have the right of self-determination, it is simply a colony.

Do Puerto Ricans want their independence?

The U.S. claims that Puerto Ricans do not want independence, but the United Nations has ruled that Puerto Ricans have never been given the right to freely express their preference on this matter. In 1952 the U.S. offered Puerto Rico a new local constitution, with slightly greater local self-government (an elected governor). Puerto Ricans voted to accept this concession. The U.S. stated to the United Nations that this meant that Puerto Ricans had voted against independence. But independence was not on the ballot. Again in 1967, the U.S. claimed that a plebiscite (vote on independence) had been held, but the U.N. rejected the claim noting that (1) independence parties had boycotted the elections because the ruling power (the U.S.) controlled the voting apparatus and freedom of expression was denied, (2) only ¼ of the adult population voted in favor of continued colonial status, (3) the vote was not U.N. supervised, as required in decolonization plebiscites, and (4) the vote was meaningless in any case, since the U.S. refused to decolonize Puerto Rico even if the people demanded it. Since Puerto Ricans have been denied the right to vote for independence, the national liberation struggle has had to be carried out in other ways. Rebellions have occurred many times - six times in the past 30 years. Many independence fighters are in jail; five patriots have been languishing in Federal prisons for nearly a quarter of a century. But the independence movement is now strong enough, despite repression, to organize openly, and its ranks are growing. The Puerto Rican people want independence, and they intend to get it.

Can Puerto Rico survive and prosper as an independent nation?

The U.S. myth-makers say that independence is not a "viable choice" - that Puerto Rico is too small and weak to survive as an independent nation. But an independent Republic of Puerto Rico will be larger in population than 62 other independent nations, including 12 Latin American republics; larger in area than 12 major nations; and larger in both population and area than 2/3 of the world's island nations. Like all island nations, Puerto Rico has abundant sea resources and ocean transport advantages. Puerto Rico is also incredibly rich in minerals: it has copper deposits valued at ten billion dollars, along with abundant reserves of nickel, sulphur, gold, and silver. And Puerto Rico - a land without deserts, high mountains, and snow and ice - is a fertile country: until the U.S. destroyed its farm economy, it produced its own food needs and massive agricultural exports, and it can easily do so again. Therefore, an independent Puerto Rico will have a viable economy and high living standard.

What is the economic situation like in Puerto Rico now? Why have so many Puerto Ricans been forced to come to this country?

The U.S. claims that Puerto Rico is a "developing area" which is still poor only because of "overpopulation." Puerto Rico is desperately poor, but it is not developing. Workers receive 1/3 the wage of U.S. workers, unemployment stands at 30%, and the cost of living is 20% higher than in the U.S. Puerto Rico is poor because its agricultural economy has been destroyed and replaced by an economy designed only to maximize profits to U.S. corporations, corporations which already own 80% of the industry, commerce, and land. The U.S. occupied Puerto Rico, and tenaciously holds on to it now, only to gain profits from the island and its people. Until the 1940's, profits came from sugar, tobacco, and coffee. Today they come from sweat-shop labor. The so-called "industrialization" of Puerto Rico was merely the export of factories to assemble semi-finished U.S. products at slave wages for re-export to the U.S., accompanied by the deliberate destruction of Puerto Rico's rural economy so that workers would have to work in the sweat-shops. Those who could not be absorbed in these run-away factories were forced to emigrate to the U.S. to work in ghetto sweat-shops here. Since World War II, 2,000,000 Puerto Ricans, over 40% of the nation's people, have been forced into exile. But now the corporations want much more. They want to use the island as a zone for high-pollution industries (oil refineries across the south coastal plain, pharmaceuticals in the north, strip-mines throughout the interior, and a giant petroleum "superport" and "super-refinery" - already rejected because of pollution by U.S. cities and states - on the west coast). This is environmental colonialism. It destroys the environment while giving jobs to very few people. (The oil industry already refines 1/3 of crude oil brought to the U.S. east coast, yet employs less than ½ of 1% of the work force. This industry has by now destroyed the fishing industry and beaches of Puerto Rico's south coast). Therefore, the corporations encourage the myth that Puerto Rico is "overpopulated" - they want to depopulate the island so that natural resources can be exploited most profitably in Puerto Rico, while Puerto Ricans are exploited most profitably in U.S. sweat-shops. In fact, the colonial gevernment has already instituted a plan to increase the forced emigration and to intensify forced sterilization and other population control measures. And, if Puerto Rico is de-populated (it is already happening in rural parishes), and if the island becomes a wasteland, then Puerto Rico will be destroyed as a nation. This must not be allowed to happen!

Chicago has a very active Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee. It has already sponsored several events in support of the independence of Puerto Rico. Upcoming events are:

September 5: Daniel Vigioletti, one of Latin America's most famous singers, will give a concert. Call 235-8080 for the exact time and place.

September 21: A large conference-rally will be held at the University of Illinois, Circle Campus.

October 27: Buses will leave for a giant rally at Madison Square Garden in New York. Entertainers such as Jane Fonda, El Grupo , a Puerto Rican singing group, and various speakers will provide the program.

Also, the Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee has slide shows and films which they will show to any groups. For information call 348-3370.

Problems With Your Landlord?

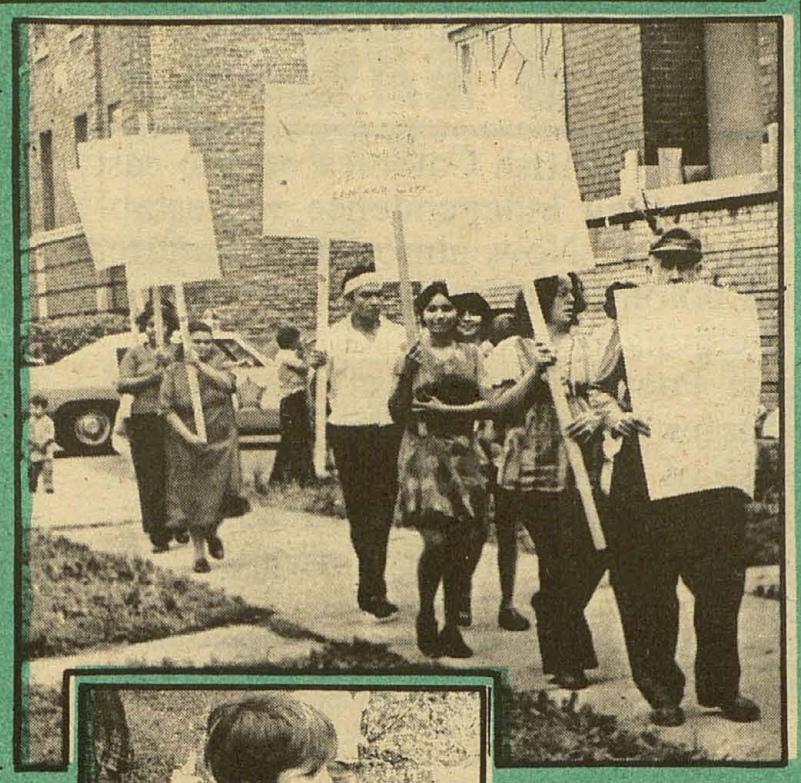
New Tenants Union In Lake View

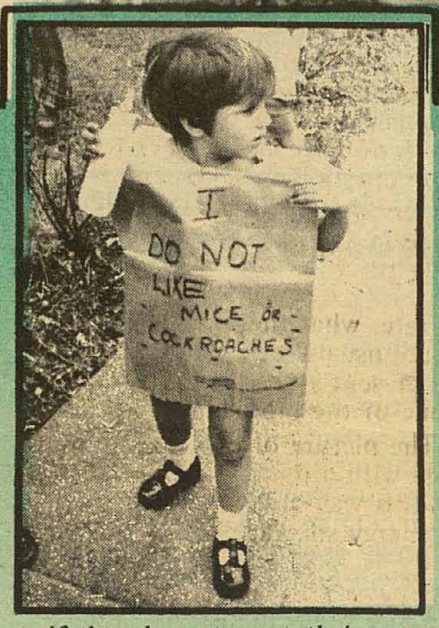
Are you having problems with your landlord? Maybe you have the same problem as Sharon Ratliff, who couldn't get her electrical outlets fixed properly. Or Liduvina Crespo, who needed her building's hallways cleaned. Or Maria Vazquez, who had cracked walls that needed fixing. Or Helen Fussken, a divorced woman who couldn't find a respectable place for her and her children to live. Maybe you have gone to the Buildings Department, States Attorney and your Alderman - without results, just excuses.

If so, you need to know about a new tenant union that is forming in the Lakeview neighborhood - the Lakeview Tenant Union (LTU). It has already helped the people above and it might help you. The tenants union was only recently started, in mid-June, but already tenants from throughout the Lakeview community are working with it. The long range goals of the LTU are these: to help people get better housing, to improve housing conditions, to provide emergency help for evicted persons, to insure legal representation to tenants whenever needed, to provide mutual support from tenants in one building for another, and to unite tenants throughout the Lakeview Community. And, the LTU is fighting more than just one bad landlord here or there - it is fighting our whole housing system, which gives the landlord every advantage over the tenants.

How does the LTU work? Here is an example: The building at 3720-24 N. Sheffield was becoming a mess, but the landlord, Mr. Stormark, wouldn't do anything about it. Porches needed repairs, there were broken windows, leaking pipes, and not enough garbage disposals. None of the tenants had their own mail boxes - Stormark received all the mail in his office. He also had two way speakers in every apartment operated from his office - so he could listen in whenever he pleased. Stormark also used his tenants apartments to store his junk and was continually using foul language and getting fresh with the women tenants. The final show came when Stormark told all the tenants to start paying their own utilities - he couldn't afford it. Anyone who didn't, he threatened, would have their gas and electricity cut off.

A group of tenants from the building came to the LTU and talked their problems over. First the LTU took a group of 30, mostly tenants and children from the building to Commonwealth Edison and to Peoples Gas. Faced with this crowd, both utility companies promised no one would have their services cut off until things were worked out between the tenants and Stormark. Then the Post Office promised to start delivering the mail to the tenants individually. The tenants set up a picket line outside Stormark's office - calling the neighborhood's attention to what kind of landlord Stormark is. Walter Stormark got so frightened he called the police to escort him out of his own building. The LTU is now taking Stormark to court on 10 counts of criminal mismanagement and has provided lawyers for the tenants. Stormark threatened to evict for complaining. The tenants are demanding repairs, an end to abuse by Stormark, and a $25.00 reduction in rent if they have to pay their own utilities. Things are finally happening at 3720-24 N. Sheffield, now that the tenants have gotten together.





Members of the Lake View Tenants Union and tenants from the 3720-24 N. Sheffield building picket outside the office of landlord Stormark. Among their demands: reasonable rents, an end to landlord harassment, and building improvements (for example, the porch stairs at right have no railings. Stormark was so frightened by the picketers that he called the police to escort him from his own building. Now the Tenants Union is taking Stormark to court. For information about the Tenants Union call 472-6048.

In a similar case, the LTU has pressured landlord, R. Goyal, who refused to make repairs on his building at 3436 N. Halsted (see RUA Vol.5, no. 11) to sell his building to a man who swore in court to make the necessary repairs.

The LTU is new, but growing as more and more Lakeview people who have been unable to solve their housing problems join together. When you have housing problems that the landlord and city won't move on, you've got two choices: give up and move, or stay and fight. If you want to stay where you are and are ready to fight for housing improvements, you will have a much better chance with others on your side. There really is strength in unity. So if you need help, or want to help work with other tenants with similar problems, get in touch with the Lakeview Tenants Union, at 472-6048. Or better yet, fill out the coupon below, and send it in.

LAKEVIEW TENANTS UNION 472-6048
3410 N. SHEFFIELD AVENUE

I would like the LTU to get in touch with me about problems in my building, or about working to help improve housing conditions throughout Lakeview.

NAME:

ADDRESS:

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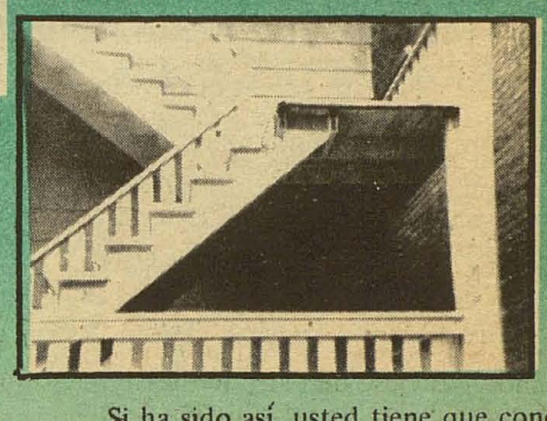
Se Está Formando Una Un

Tiene Usted Prob El P

Tiene usted problemas con el propietario del edificio donde reside? Quizás, como los problemas que tuvo Sharon Ratliff, quien no pudo conseguir que sus enchufes fueran arreglados debidamente. O como Liduvina Crespo quien necesitaba que los pasillos de entradas fueran limpiados con más frecuencia. O como María Vazquez quien teniá paredes rotas que se necesitaba que las arreglaran. O como Helen Fussken, una Sra. divorciada que no encontraba un lugar decente para vivir con sus niños. Quizás ya usted ha apelado al Departamento de Edificios, al Procurador del Estado o a su Regido de Precinto - sin haber obtenido ninguna clase de resultados, solamente excusas.



Si ha sido así, usted tiene que conocer la nueva Unión de Inquilinos que se está formando en la vecindad de Lake View - Lake View Tenants Union (LTU) la cual ha podido ayudar a las personas arriba mencionadas. Esta Union de Inquilinos fué recientemente organizada, a mediados de Junio, pero ya tiene muchos vecinos de la comunidad trabajando juntos en ella. La meta de esta unión son las siguientes: para ayudar a la gente conseguir mejores viviendas, mejorar las condiciones de viviendas presentes, proveer servicio de emergencia, ayudar a personas que han sido desalojadas, asegurar asistencia legal cuando séa necesario y de tratar le unir los inquilinos residentes del área. Ésta unión no está unicamente combatiendo problemas con un solo dueño de edificio, si no que se está enfrentando con la situación completa del área de viviendas, donde los propietarios tienen todo el derecho sobre los inquilinos.

Cómo trabaja esta Unión de Inquilinos? Aquí está un ejemplo: el edificio del 3720-24 N. Sheffield se estaba convirtiendo en un escombro, pero el propietario Walter Stormark, no queriá hacer nada para repararlo. Los balcones necesitaban reparaciones, habiá ventanas rotas, los tubos de agua goteaban, y no habiá suficiente zafacones para la basura. Ninguno de los inquilinos teniá llaves para los buzones; Stormark recibiá toda la correspondencia en su oficina y el tenía además bocinas para hablar y eschucar las conversaciones en cada uno de los apartamentos. Stormark también usaba los apartamentos de los inquilinos para almacenar sus propias pertenencias y ha usado constantemente lenguaje obsceno y vulgar contra las señoras que residen en el edificio.

La prueba final resultó cuando Stormark les dijo à los inquilinos que ellos tenian que pagar por los servicios de luz y gas, ya que según el este servicio le era muy costoso para

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Formando Una Unión De Inquilinos En Lake View

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Un grupo de los inquilinos residentes en el edificio fueron a las oficinas de la Unión de Inquilinos (LTU) y hablaron de los problemas que ellos tenian con Stormark a los miembros de la Union. Entonces LTU estuvo de acuerdo llevar un grupo de 30, mayormente inquilinos y ninos, a las oficinas de la Edison y de Peoples Gas. Cuando los empleados de estas compañiás se enfrentaron con este grupo de personas no les quedo más remedio que prometerles que los servicios no se le iban a cortar y que le iban a dar tiempo para que ellos solucionaran el problema de quien pagaria por el servicios; el dueño o ellos. Despues los inquilinos fueron a las oficinas del Correo y ellos tambien prometiéron que las cartas le iban a ser entregadas a ellos en sus respectivos buzones individualmente. Los inquilinos después de estas acciones optaron por protestar publicamente las acciones del dueño del edificio lo cual atrajo la atención de los vecinos alrededor del edificio y le dejó conocer la clase de individuo que este señor es como dueño de un edificio. Como resultado de esto, Stormark, tuvo temor y llamo a la policia para que lo excortaran fuera de su propio edificio.

La Unión de Inquilinos en esta momento ha acusado a Stormark de Administracion Criminal en 10 cargos y le ha proveido ayuda legal a los inquilinos què Stormark está tratando de desalojar del edificio. Los inquilinos a su vez están demandando de Stormark una reducción de $25 de la renta mensual, si es que ellos se ven forzados a pagar por los servicios de luz y gas. Ahora que los inquilinos se han unido, las cosas están mejorando en el 3720-24 N. Sheffield.

La LTU es nueva, pero está creciendo rapidamente, para que la gente que reside en Lake View y que no han podido resolver sus problemas de viviendas, tengan una oportunidad de hacerlo. Cuando usted tenga un problema de vivienda que nó pueda resolver con la ayuda de al cuidad o con el dueño del edificio, a usted no le quedan mas que dos alternativas: RENDIRSE Y MUDARSE O QUEDARSE Y PELEAR POR SUS DEPECHOS. Si usted quiere quedarse y si está listo para luchar por mejoras en su edificio, usted tendrá una mayor oportunidad ya que habran muchos al lado suyo ayudándole. Así que si necesita ayuda o quiere ayudar a otros que tengan un problema parecido, pónganse en contactos con LTU al 472-6048 o mejor todavía llene el cupón adjunto y mándelo por correo.

Lake View Tenants Union
3410 N. Sheffield Ave.

Yo deseo que la Unión se ponga en contacto conmigo porque tengo problemas en mi edificio, o yo deseo cooperar para mejorar las condiciones de viviendas en Lakeview.
NOMBRE:
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TROUBLE DOWN ON THE FARM

With food prices soaring out of sight and food quality dropping noticeably, more and more attention is being turned towards how our food is farmed today (see Rising Up Angry Vol. 6 No. 2). This article was written for Rising Up Angry by a man who grew up in the farmlands of central Illinois. It compares "modern" giant corporation agri-business with the small family method of farming that the agri-business "farmers" is destroying.

Our present system of assembly-line farming is called the most productive in the world. It's a system that's taken land from the people who had lived on it and worked it for generations. It put the land in the hands of absentee corporations. This is supposed to be more effecient. Clifford Hardin, Nixon's former Secretary of Agriculture, said, "Using a modern feeding system for broilers (chickens) one man can care for 60,000 to 75,000 chickens. One man in a modern feed-lot can take care of 5,000 head of cattle. One man with a mechanized system can operate a dairy of 50 to 60 milk cows".

Earl Butz, who followed Hardin always says pretty much the same thing in backing the corporate farm. He also pushes the use of the strongest pesticides, DDT; 2,4,5 -T; DES; and compound 1080. With small farmers he is slightly more popular than corn aphide (blight).

At any rate, what these men say, and what is fact are usually two different things. Actually the present system of agriculture in America is one of the most inefficient in the world. The picture of one man running huge feed-lots with a minimum of energy is misleading. This was shown last winter during the "energy shortage".

For instance, agriculture uses more petroleum than any other industry. And, it uses more energy in terms of machinery, transportation, irrigation, crop development, and manufacture of fertilizer and pesticides than it produces in food.

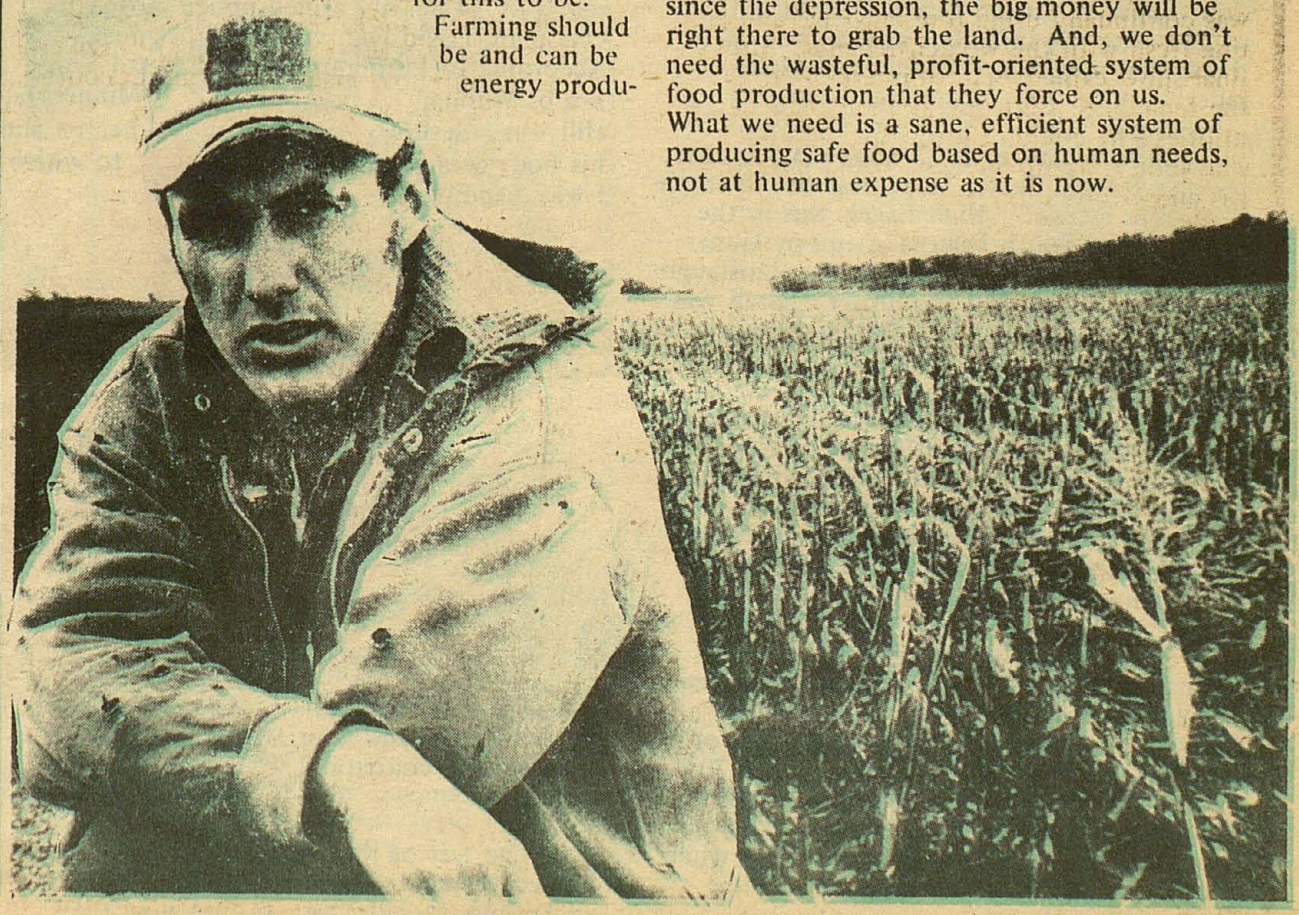
There is no reason for this to be. Farming should be and can be energy producing. For example, the corporate farms now waste huge amounts of manure in their feedlots by dumping it in the rivers where it becomes polluting sewage. This manure is one of the best and cheapest fertilizers known, and it is being wasted. It should be spread back over the land as small farmers have done for years. Instead the agri-corporations depend only on chemicals, which eventually will destroy ecological balance and soil structure.

Farmers who cultivate their crops instead of using total pesticides get more bushels to the acre. But cultivation is impractical to the large corporate farms, so they continue to spray. These sprays kill quite a few birds, and since these birds help deal with the insects, the need to spray increases each year as the balance becomes more upset.

So the agri-corporations are not as efficient as Butz claims. A group of small farmers buying farm implements together and sharing the use of them is a much better way to work the land. The small farmer does not waste as much, produces more bushels to the acre, produces a product with less chemicals, and has a much greater respect for the soil and the surrounding environment than corporation "farmers".

Yet, federal policies are always helping the corporations and land speculators, at the expense of the family farm. Add to this an economy that pinches farmers between high costs and low prices. Then put them at the mercy of the middle men on the commodity exchange who regulate the market to their advantage (the Russian Grain Deal is a good example) and to the disadvantage of the small farmers and the consumers. That spells trouble for the family farm. This year you can add the burden of a too wet spring that rotted seeds in the field, and now in the summer the worst drought since 1934.

So, as the small farmers are forced out of business faster this year than any year since the depression, the big money will be right there to grab the land. And, we don't need the wasteful, profit-oriented system of food production that they force on us. What we need is a sane, efficient system of producing safe food based on human needs, not at human expense as it is now.



PORTUGAL RECOGNIZES GUINEA BISSAU

NEW AFRICAN NATION

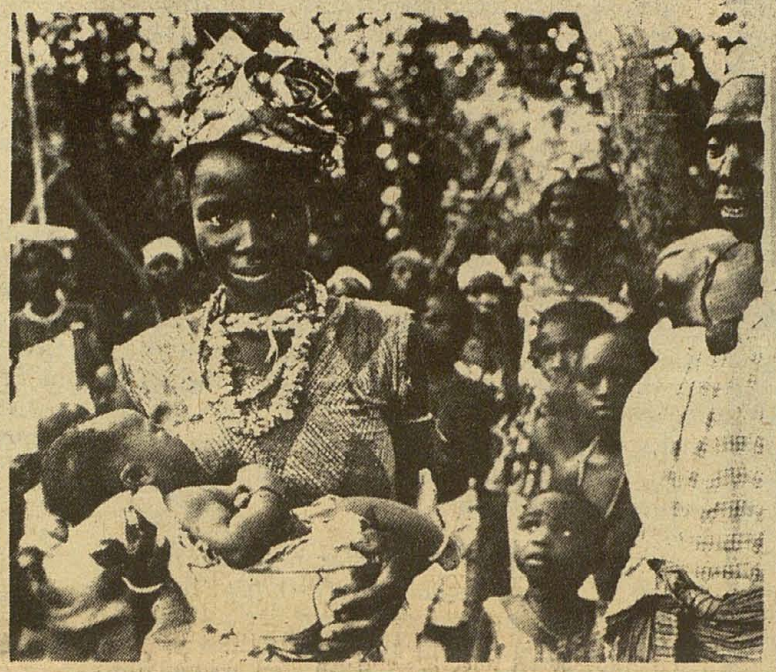
After more than a decade of warfare against the colonialist Portugese government the people of Guinea Bissau have won their independence. An end to colonialism means that the people of Guinea Bissau will be able to build up their own country–from the economy to the educational system–in their own way and in their own interests.

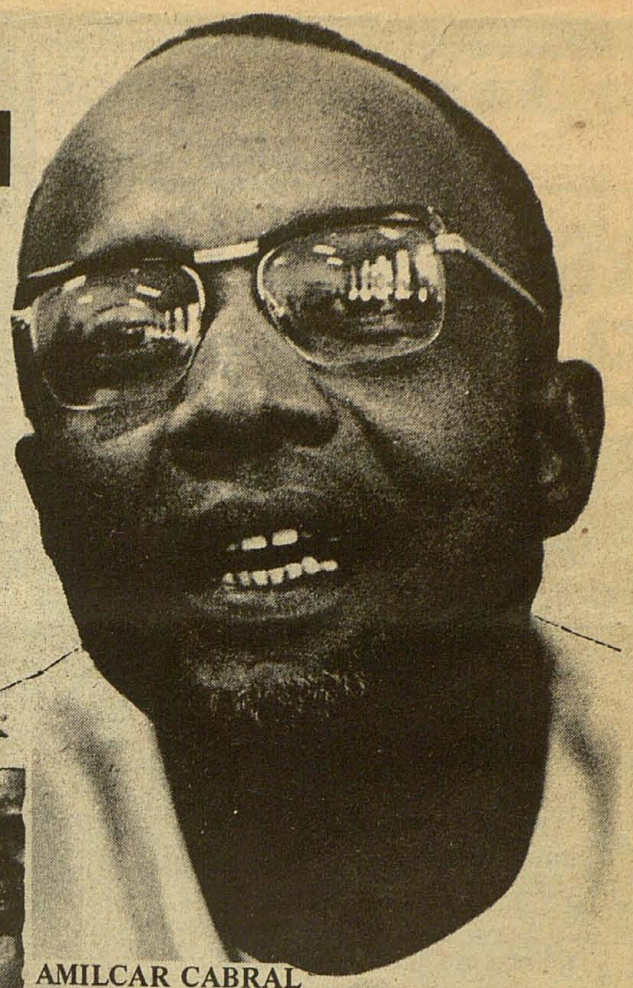
This is a tremendous victory, not only for the 800,000 citizens, but for all the people around the world who are concerned about freedom and justice.

Portugal and the Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) signed an agreement in Algiers on August 26 declaring Guinea Bissau an independent nation as of September 10. The significance of the victory extends not only to Mozambique and Angola, two other Portugese colonies in Africa who will soon win their independence, but also to Portugal. It was the unrelenting struggle for liberation waged by the people of the African colonies that convinced many Portugese that they could never suppress the Africans. Because of this new-formed understanding a group of anti-fascist Portugese military officers overthrew the government in Portugal and set up a new government.

This new Portugese government is the one that granted Guinea Bissau its independence. But it is not only the Africans who have gained through the transfer of power in Portugal. The Portugese people now have more freedoms–freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the right to organize, etc.–than they have had in many years. Thanks to the people of Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and Angola.

Portugal has urged that Guinea Bissau be admitted to the U.N. Over 90 nations already recognize Guinea Bissau as a nation. It is with the greatest of pride, knowing that they have dared to struggle and dared to win that the people of Guinea Bissau take their place among the nations of the world. They have earned the respect and admiration of millions of people around the globe.





AMILCAR CABRAL

Cabral (pictured above) was a founder and leader of the liberation movement against Portugese rule in his country, Guinea Bissau. At the time of his assassination (he was shot in front of his home in Conakry on January 20, 1973) he was Secretary General of the African Party for Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands, the PAIGC. He was murdered by the Portugese in a last desperate attempt to stop the people of "Portugese" Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands from expelling Portugese colonialism once and for all from their small West African nation.

The Case of Sarah Bad Heart Bull

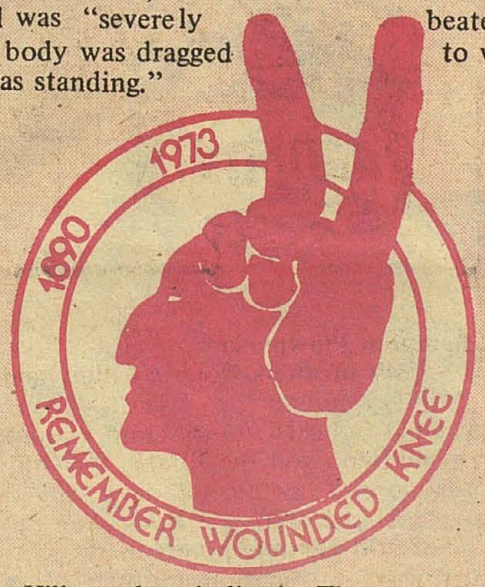
Sarah Bad Heart Bull is 46 years old. She is the mother of eight children. Wesley Bad Heart Bull, one of her grown sons, was murdered by a white rancher in early 1973. Wesley's friend, Robert High Eagle, was a witness to the killing. The murderer, charged with manslaughter, received a two months suspended sentence in the County Courthouse in Custer, South Dakota, a town named after the infamous general known to the Indian people as "woman and child killer."

On February 6, 1973 about 200 Indian people went to Custer to protest this example of "white justice." High Eagle was in the office of the South Dakota Attorney General, presenting the demand that the manslaughter charge be changed to murder. Sarah was outside the building when the group was attacked by police. A melee followed.

Sarah was one of several women among the 22 charged with a variety of offenses – riot, assault, etc. The defendents are being tried in different towns. John Carlson, for example, faces seven life sentences in Pierre. Sarah was one of several tried in Sioux Falls this spring.

After the all-white jury was selected, Oglala attorney Ramon Roubideaux requested a delay while a higher court ruled on a defense motion seeking more challenges of biased jurors. Judge Joseph Bottum, a 70 year old Republican, former Senator and Lieutenant Governor, refused. He had Roubideaux and two other attorneys jailed when they refused to proceed until the motion had been heard.

As the trial resumed, Indian spectators refused to stand when Judge Bottum entered. On April 26, Bottum had all "disrespectful" Indians dragged out; there was no resistance. On April 30, present in the court were two representatives of the League of Women Voters, 15 Lutheran clergy and 15 Indians – who again refused to stand. A "tactical" squad of 24 heavily armed police moved in. One man, David Hill, was hurt the most. According to Lutheran Bishop Edward Hansen of Willmar, Minnesota, Hill was "severely beaten and his body was dragged to where I was standing."



Hill was hospitalized. There were many other injuries, and later arrests. Blood splashed the courtroom walls nearly to the ceiling.

The rest of the trial for Sarah and the others was held under armed guard in a Civil Defense blockhouse. In mid-June they were found guilty. Sarah got 1-5 years; the men got 3-7. Their bonds were revoked, meaning they must stay in jail for the duration of their appeals. Sarah was given 24 hours to arrange for care for her children. Then she was remanded to the state women's prison.

Sarah's conviction may be overturned on appeal, but she may spend a year in prison waiting. Reversals seem likely because of blatant illegal infiltration of the defendants' Defense Committee. A South Dakota attorney, John Fitzgerald, volunteered his services to the Defense Committee. At first he wanted a fee, but finally agreed to work for nothing. He gained access to defense files, attorneys' strategy sessions, etc. In November, he met with the South Dakota assistant Attorney General and traded his inside information for a nice job as a prosecutor in the Attorney General's office. Fitzgerald says he has done this "because he wanted to be a judge some day." He'll probably make it. He operates in the tradition of Judge Bottum.

A.I.M. demands: 1) Free Sarah Bad Heart Bull and the other defendants. 2) Reverse their convictions. 3) Drop all charges arising from people going to Custer in 1973 to protest the "justice that gives a white murderer not one single day of prison time, when the person he murders is an Indian."

For information or to give support, write: A.I.M.
553 Aurora Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55103

NEWS AT A GLANCE

National

UMW Shuts Down Mines

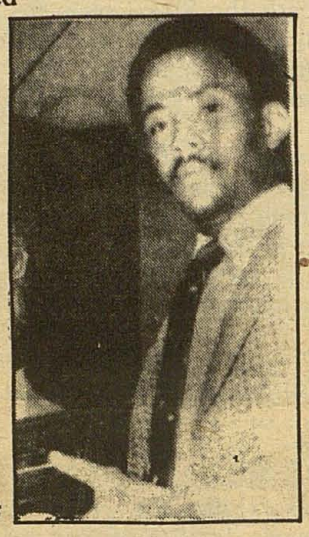
A nationwide week-long shutdown by 120,000 coal miners served notice "to the giant conglomerates their coal miners have had their fill of dying." One purpose of the strike is to remind people that 63 miners have already been killed in the mines this year and over 100,000 have died in the last century. The shutdown also called attention to collusion by mine operators and the federal government in sabotaging the Mine Safety Act, and also put pressure on the Duke Power Company, which is trying to break a UMW strike in Brookside, Kentucky.

Agnew Today

If you've been wondering what Spiro Agnew is up to these days, he's representing U.S. clients in foreign deals, which keeps him hopping around the world. One of his clients is Bob Hope.

Watergate Guard Honored

Frank Willis, the security guard who discovered the June 17, 1972, Watergate break-in last month received the highest award of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference—the Martin Luther King award. Ironically, like so many others, Frank Willis is unemployed.



Security Guard Frank Willis

Victory for Blacks in Georgia

In an unprecidented victory the Southern Christian Leadership Conference has compelled county and city officials of Talbotton, Georgia, called 'one of Georgia's meanest and most vicious counties,' to sign an agreement aimed at guaranteeing the citizens of Talbot County equal opportunity and justice.

The agreement provides: 1) Blacks will be given 50% of all jobs in business, industry, and government in the county; 2) Blacks will make up 50% of the police force; 3) There will be a county-wide interracial commission established to make sure the agreement is carried out; and 4) Blacks will have registrars living in their communities to see that Blacks are registered to vote.

The agreement was won as the result of an extended and concerted campaign, which climaxed with demonstrations and a county-wide boycott following the murder of a 24 year old Black by a county policeman.

The leaders of the campaign also plan to run a Black independent slate in the coming November elections for all city and county offices.

"No Knock" Law Repealed

The House of Representatives in Washington has repealed the federal drug law's controversial no-knock provision which permitted police to break into homes unannounced to alledgedly search for drugs.

Void Priesthood for 11 Women

The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church last month declared invalid the ordination of 11 women as priests. The House also reprimanded the four male priests who ordained the women. The House also declined to commit itself to voting in 1976 on whether women should be permitted into the priesthood. After the meeting, the Rev. Carter Haywood of New York, one of the 11, said, "We cannot accept the decision of the House of Bishops. Each of us will make her decision as to how and when to affirm the priesthood she knows to be hers." Dr. Charles Willie, the Black Vice President of the Episcopal's House of Deputies said the House of Bishops had engaged in "...a blatant exercise of male arrogance, by calling into question the ordination of the women without even talking to them. The bishops talked only among themselves and treated the women as non-persons."

Rev. Carter Haywood

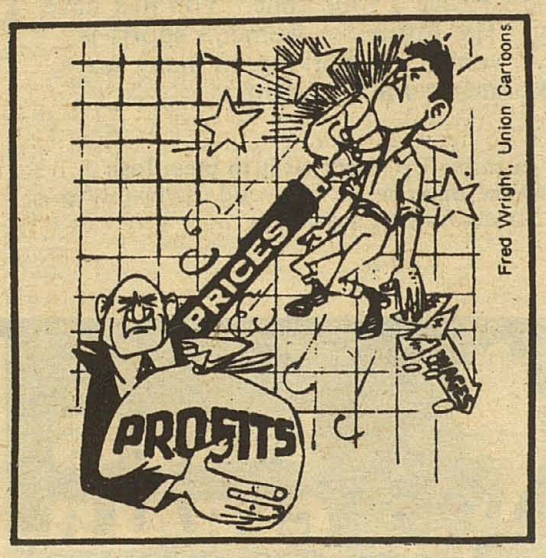
Subway Noise Unnecessary

Chicago's subway is well-known for its loud irritating noise—but it doesn't have to be that way. Ted Berland, a noise pollution expert, testified at a meeting of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency that if tax money were spent Chicago could have noiseless subways with the addition of rubber tires. They are already used successfully in several foreign countries.

Treasury Secretary Simon: We Need More Profits

Treasury Secretary Simon said recently that industry needs greater profits in order to invest and grow. He said that he was concerned about "negative attitudes" of Americans toward profits that might pressure Congress to pass legislation that would limit profits by big corporations.

Simon neglected to mention that many large corporations' profits, most notably the oil and fertilizer industry, have been sky rocketing, while the real wages of many Americans, most notably the poor and aged, have been declining.



Champion Plowperson

"My brothers wouldn't plow and my father couldn't, so I said I'd try." 17 year old Colleen Wolf, second youngest of six children, won the Illinois Plowing Assoc. plow contest last month, after only three days practice pulling a plow. She earned 179 of 200 possible points in straightness of furrows, conformation, uniformity, and depth, to beat out last year's national champion and 1st runner-up.

Prisoners Sue to Halt Censorship

The 21,000 member Prisoners Union has filed suit in federal court to halt censorship of mail between prisoners and former convicts by prison officials, especially in California. At present institutional approval is required before ex-convicts can write to prisoners.

Charles Colson vs. UFW

Watergate investigations have turned up evidence that former presidential aide Charles Colson played a major role in harrassing the United Farmworkers Union (UFW). His attacks started in May, 1971, when he wrote 2 memos to the Justice Department, Labor Department and the National Labor Relations Board, instructing these agencies to stay out of the UFW fight against the grape and lettuce growers and Teamsters, except, "..if you can find some way to work against the Chavez union then you should take action." Later in 1972 he sent another memo to the same agencies leading to their refusal to consider UFW complaints of attacks from Teamster goons. And earlier this year Colson met with the growers and Teamsters in California to prepare a strategy to fight upcoming UFW strikes.

Farmworkers are the lowest paid workers in the U.S. Latest Watergate evidence revealed more Nixon administration efforts to destroy the farmworkers union, the UFW.

The World

New Victims of 1954 H-Bomb Blast

The Atomic Energy Commission has reported that the people of Rongelap, Micronesia are still suffering from an H-Bomb test 20 years ago. The AEC is studying the effect of radiation on the people of this small island. Many who survived the blast suffer from thyroid abnormalities; there has been one death from leukemia, a high percentage of miscarriages and still births and several cases of stunted growth. All have been traced to the fallout.

Victims of 1954 H-Bomb blast are still suffering effects.

40,000 Rhodesians Put In Camps

The white minority Rhodesian government has put the entire 40,000 population of the 35 by 12 mile Chiweshe tribal community into 21 fenced camps it calls "protective villages." The camps are guarded and no one is allowed to leave between 6am and 6pm on chance of being shot. The camps have inadequate shelter, water supplies, and no latrines. Already people are suffering from pneumonia and gastroenteritis. The community was put in these camps for failing to report the presence of guerrilla forces, fighting the racist apartheid government, in their area.

WOMEN on the diamond

Her name is Joan Joyce. She recently led her team, the Raybestos Brakettes from Allentown, Pennsylvania, to another national amateur softball championship. You might be interested in knowing exactly how good she is. First, women's sports, except for tennis and golf, get very little coverage in the regular media. Secondly, women like Joan help disprove two myths about women and sports that are still popular despite the phenomenal increase in women's participation in sports in the past two years. One myth is that women don't really enjoy playing "men's" sports like softball. Another is that women aren't any good. Both are ridiculous.

Joan Joyce pitches a 12-inch softball underhand, with her slingshot motion, at 80 m.p.h. This is just 10 m.p.h. slower than the fastest major league baseball pitchers can throw a smaller ball overhand. In her fifteen year career she has won 330 of 354 games. She has pitched 70 no-hitters. She has struck out over 4800 hitters and compiled a batting average of over .300. And softball in Joan's league is a tough, fast-action sport played by well-muscled athletes. Their softball is not an imitation of baseball but, as the cliche goes, a whole new ball game. Once in an exhibition game Joan faced Ted Williams, baseball's last .400 hitter. He not only couldn't get a hit, he couldn't get a foul ball or even a foul tip. If Joan had been born a man, she would have made $2 million as a ballplayer.

But she is a woman, so despite her abilities she makes her living as a teacher, with none of the endorsements, TV contracts, or salaries of male baseball celebrities. But as women's softball teams go, the Brakettes are relatively well-off financially. Because they are successful (10 times national champions, 5 times runners-up) they have a sponsor who is willing to pay for uniforms, travel expenses, and food bills. Most women's softball teams have none of these – in fact they have more obstacles than support in putting their teams on the field.

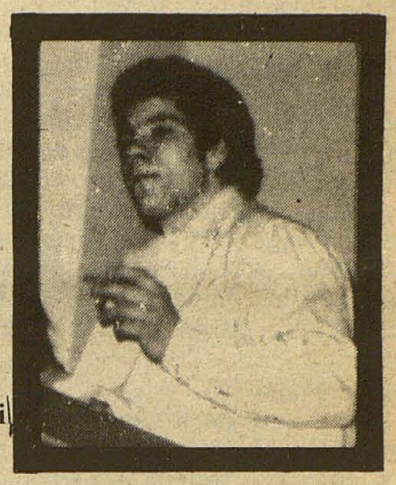
Nevertheless, women's softball is expanding incredibly. Today there are 25,000 different leagues throughout the country, with 1½ million women taking part. The reason for this growth is that women are tired of being denied the chance to take part in sports. And women like Joan Joyce are helpful to others who want to get involved in sports. As one of her teammates put it "Exposure of women like Joan shows girls that they can play as well as be cheerleaders, that you can be a woman and an athlete, just like you can be a woman doing anything else. I remember when I was growing up I was interested in sports, especially baseball. But the only players I'd heard of were Mickey Mantles. It would have been nice to have had some women to look to." Now there are Joan Joyces.

Joan Joyce may be especially talented. She learned to pitch by throwing a ball against her house day after day when she was a kid until her parents had to build a special wire fence to keep the wall from being ruined. But there are thousands of others with her potential. And millions more who would enjoy the game given the chance. Joan would be the first to say you don't have to be good to have a good time. You just have to play. The future for women's sports is bright -- women are working, in many ways, to make sure it will be bright.

Note: As Rising Up Angry went to press Joan Joyce led the Brakettes to the world championship with a 3-0 victory over Japan.

In The Spirit Of Dave Mengarelli

Twenty-one year old Dave Mengarelli worked as an aluminum siding installer until August 8th, 1974. That day he fell 25 feet off a ladder while working and was killed.



Dave Mengarelli

Dave Mengarelli also loved sports. He had been the third baseman on the powerful Albany Park Streakers softball team. On August 19th, a week and a half after Dave's death the Streakers were to play a team from St. Phillips for the Eugene Field Park championship. Both teams had worked hard all summer to get to the finals.

80 to 100 people, young and old, from Dave's neighborhood showed up for the game, which the team had dedicated to Dave's memory. The Streakers started well, were ahead 7–2, later 9–3. The players encouraged each other to "win it for the brother".

But in the top of the last inning St. Phillips went ahead 10–9. The Streakers had one last chance to win. They couldn't.

After the game, the St. Phillips team was exhuberant. But they had learned of Dave's death. After the celebrating had died down, the St. Phillips players decided to present their championship trophy to Dave's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mengarelli.

Sometimes sport can help bring out the best in people. What happened in Albany Park is one example. Congratulations to players from both the Streakers and St. Phillips – real champions.

We, too, are deeply saddened by the loss of Dave Mengarelli.

WHO IS GERALD FORD?

Cont. from page 2

Gardner Ackley, professor of political economy at the University of Michigan, said of Ford, "he is by nature conservative and I would be surprised if he has come up with a policy of his own yet . . . . In the absence of that," Ackley continued, "he'll keep going with what there is."

Fortune magazine, in a March, 1974, article assured their readership that a Ford Presidency would not be the worst thing for them:

"Nobody could call Gerald Ford 'anti-business'. The chief lobbyists for Ford Motor Company and U.S. Steel are among his closest personal friends. He supported federal aid to bail out Lockheed. He feels that Richard McLaren, Nixon's first antitrust chief, was 'overzealous' in his attempts to expand anti-trust laws to cover conglomerates. 'Bigness,' said Ford, 'is no sin.'"

Which raises the obvious question: Will we really notice the difference with a new man in the White House? Ford has expressed total committment to letting Secretary of State Henry Kissinger run foreign policy exactly the same as he did for Nixon. As for domestic policy, little change from the Nixon stand can be expected.

DRUG NOTEBOOK PART 6

HEROIN & OTHER OPIATES

This last part of the DRUG NOTEBOOK series will be separated into two sections – the first dealing with heroin and other opiates, and the second with methadone and methadone programs.

The opiates are extracted from the sap of the oriental poppy, or are chemically synthesized, and are represented by :

Natural: Opium, morphine, codeine, paregoric, heroin (semi-synthetic).

Synthetic: Methadone (dolophine), Meperidine (demerol).

All the opiates are central nervous system (CNS) depressants and are physically addictive. Their primary action is upon the CNS and the bowels.

Action: Opiates relieve pain, coughing, anxiety, insomnia, depression, cause reduction in sex drive, hunger, and aggression. They also cause drowsiness, mental clouding, apathy, and lethargy (unnatural sleepiness). Normal doses create a feeling of body warmth, possible nausea and vomiting, heaviness of limbs, and itchiness of nose and face. Larger doses cause deep sleep, slowness of breath, and for addicts with tolerances, increased euphoria (feeling of well-being) and over long periods of time, constipation. Overdose leads to coma, respiratory failure, and death. The tolerance to opiates develops quickly, and produces both psychological and physical dependency. Tolerance develops less quickly with codeine and methadone.

NATURAL OPIATES

OPIUM is extracted from the sap from the seeds of the oriental poppy, and is a dark greenish, sticky substance which is either eaten or smoked. Morphine is chemically extracted from opium and is further refined into heroin. The effective dose of opium varies with the developed tolerance of the user.

CODEINE is the chemical which comes from the juices of the unripe pods of the white poppy, or is chemically extracted from morphine. It is commonly used as a cough suppressant, and a pain reliever. Comparatively speaking, 120 mg. of codeine gives pain relief equal to 10 mg. of morphine. Codeine produces milder euphoric effects than the other opiates and addiction is more rare. However, the withdrawal symptoms have the same severity as heroin withdrawal.

MORPHINE was considered to be a remedy for opium addiction, and was dispensed by the Bayer Company in the early 1800's. Medically, morphine is a common pain suppressant which is very effective for mild pain, the usual dose being 10 to 20 mg., lasting four to five hours without sedative effects.

In a non-addicted, pain-free adult, the lethal dose of morphine varies with the form of use. Taken in oral form, more than 120 mg. will produce serious toxic reactions and possibly death. When injected, a dose above 30 mg. will have a similar effect. In contrast, addicts who have developed a large tolerance have been known to use between 4 - 5,000 mg. per day and survive.

HEROIN is a white, odorless, crystalline powder (sometimes brown due to impurities) with a bitter taste. It is considered a semi-synthetic derivative of morphine. When heroin was patented by the Bayer Company in Germany in 1898, it was considered a cure for morphine addiction.

Heroin is two or three times as potent as morphine, and the general effects of the two are similar : analgesia (pain-killing), drowsiness, euphoria, constipation, possible vomiting, sedation, and respiratory depression. The withdrawal symptoms of heroin are somewhat briefer than morphine, but are equally severe. Physical dependence (addiction) develops most rapidly with heroin, compared to the other opiates. Tolerance develops most quickly when heroin is injected intravenously. When injected, heroin can create pleasure similar to an orgasmic response centering in the stomach. On the other hand, this can also produce a shock effect (a sensation of dying) followed by the sudden analgesic relief. This shock effect can also occur if plain water is injected, because it tends to lower the blood pressure and destroy blood cells in the process.

The death rate among heroin addicts is two times that of the normal population, but heroin is not physiologically harmful in non-lethal doses. Therefore, it seems that the addict's lifestyle is the most serious danger – infection from unsterile needles, malnutrition from suppressed hunger, chronic bronchitis because of the deadened cough reflex, and an imposed criminal lifestyle all inflate the death rate of addicts.

PAREGORIC is a 4% tincture of opium, or a one-tenth concentrate of morphine mixed with camphor. It is clinically used to control diarrhea. Addiction to paregoric alone is very rare, but addicts have been known to use up to 350 mg. (one quart) per day to stay stoned.

DANGERS

Injecting into a muscle or vein is the most common method of use of heroin, morphine, and most of the synthetics. Medical problems caused by the use of needles include: serum hepatitis, tetanus, blood poisoning, and other infections leading to abscesses and often collapsed veins. Because of the impure nature of most drugs, one never knows what is being injected. As a result, he may be embedding foreign bodies into the circulatory system and body organs. They may cause blocking of veins with scar tissue (venous sclerosis), increased pressure of blood as it passes through the lungs (pulmonary hypertension) due to the presence of talc granules in the lung which may lead to cardiac failure, embolic pneumonia resulting from talc particles plugging up the lungs, and creation of scar tissue or tumors of the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis) as a result of the presence of cotton fibers or granules of drugs or other substances.

Psychological dependency also occurs because the opiates are CNS depressants which relax the body and mind. This relaxation can easily become a strongly desired escape from stress and pain.

There is also the danger of a possible overdose from unusually pure heroin or accidental injection of too large an amount (heroin sold on the streets is usually 3-5% pure).

There are also the dangers involved in the way an addict supports his habit, most addicts either having to deal junk or resort to other froms of illegal activity.

OVERDOSE TREATMENT

Narcotic overdose is indicated by:

1. Respiration below 14 per minute;
2. Pinpoint pupils;
3. Inability to arouse the person (unconsciousness).

Initially, if the person is conscious (or if friends are present) determine: a) amount and type of drug(s) taken, b) time elapsed since the drug was taken, and c) method drug was taken.

If the individual is unconscious (or if friends are uninformed), a) determine what type of depressant overdose it is. An opiate O.D. combined with other depressants requires different medical treatment, so you should be aware of any other drugs (including alcohol) involved. Remember, you are dealing with an opiate reaction if the pupils are pinpoint. If they are normal or dilated, it's a barbiturate, tranquilizer, or alcohol overdose; b) check for fresh track (needle) marks, and see if they indicate vein or muscle injection.

A NARCOTIC OVERDOSE CAUSES RESPIRATORY FAILURE

WHAT TO DO

1) Place individual in shock position (see Part 1 in Vol. 5, No. 15).

2) Check respiration. Normal breathing rate is 16-20 respirations per minute. If a breathing rate is 14 per minute or below, or b) breathing is irregular, or c) breathing is shallow, regardless of respiration rate, TAKE THE PERSON TO A HOSPITAL IMMEDIATELY! Administer artificial respiration if the person's breathing becomes ineffective.

3) Check pulse. If the pulse rate is 55 beats per minute or lower, TAKE THE PERSON TO A HOSPITAL IMMEDIATELY!

4) Check for signs of shock. If the person shows signs of advancing shock, (clammy skin, faint rapid pulse, may go unconscious, shallow breathing) TAKE THE PERSON TO A HOSPITAL IMMEDIATELY!

Remember, if an overdose of an opiate, especially heroin, were injected into a vein, all respiration may cease within five minutes of the time of injection. Usually a heroin O.D. will take 15 minutes to one hour to totally depress breathing. On the way to the hospital: a) keep the person warm, b) keep the person breathing, c) use all the precautions you would use for a person in shock.

The second half of this article will deal with methadone and synthetic opiates, addiction treatment, and withdrawal.

PEOPLE'S GRAPEVINE

Have you heard yet that **Muhammad Ali** has a new super punch. He says he will use it on George Foreman September 24th when they fight for the World Championship in Zaire, Africa. It's called the ghetto punch, because the whole ghetto will be behind him.

Let's wish these people Happy Birthday. First there's **Peggy Yondrak** from 26th & Pulaski on **August 17. Karen Koshman** from the **Gaylord Apartment** will be 21 on **September 9th.** Also on the **9th, John Tensely** will be 24. To **Wally Romanyk**, who's 21 on **September 21**, and **George Cuy**, who's 21 on **September 23** – both brothers are from **Kamberling & Pulaski. . .** Happy Birthday to **Aaron Fagen** who will be 29 on September 2nd, and to **Mickey Daley** who will be 23 on **September 26th. Congratulations** to **brother Andy Hiken** who owns **35 big ones** on **September 7th.**

To **Fatboy** in jail at 26th and California, all your friends from **26th St.** hope you get out soon, they miss you.

We all hope **Rita Von Drak** feels better after her broken foot.

Congratulations to **Anna & Russell Chapman** who had a 6lb. 5oz. baby boy. They named him **Richard Ryan.**

To **Ed Shader** from **Brighton Park**, congratulations on your rapid recovery from the operations. We hope you get well soon.

A friend was telling me recently that the place he works at a few years ago, the owner, which is the Boss, used to ask him for ideas on how he could put out more and to get more profits. So he and the other workers pitched in for years. And just recently he bought his wife a $2,000 fur coat, a $38,000 airplane and a $3,000 vacation.

The workers got a 15 cent raise. Sounds like a deal. What do you think?

Saw a really good movie the other day which, if you haven't seen it yet, you should check it out – "Let the Good Times Roll". It's about the history of rock and roll and the '50's in general. Also there are some great scenes of Nixon giving his "Checkers Speech" in '52, talking about his great "love for this country". Everyone in the audience got a good laugh out of that one.

Speaking of **Nixon**, the **Nixon Ugly Face Contest** was cancelled thanks to Nixon's resignation. Right On!

If you have any news from your neighborhood, school, work place, family or friends, call it in and leave the message for Howie at the Rising Up Angry office (472-1791). Also any cartoons, poems, short stories or whatever, give us a call. We're looking for writers.

Don Row got his finger caught in a machine. Hope he's feeling better soon.

Rising Up Angry will be having a rummage sale in late September. If you have any things you would like to contribute, please bring it by the office or give us a call at 472-1791 and we will come by and pick it up. Also call the office for exact date of the sale.

A **Woman's Concert II** will be held on Sat., Sept. 21 at 8:00 at 2324 N. Seminary. Ginny Clemens and Margi Adam and the band Earth (a new Chicago womens band) will be performing. Tickets can be bought in advance at **Susan B's Restaurant** at 3730 N. Broadway for $2.50 or $3.00 at the door. Money goes to help support performing women musicians. Children under 12 free-all women are especially welcome!

Congratulations to **Aaron Fagen & Julie Neyer** on their recent marriage. Good luck!

Officer Michael O'Brien of Englewood District came home drunk one night last April and went to the door of the wrong apartment. When his key wouldn't fit, he broke in and shot the apartment's occupant, his neighbor Ms. Janet Dzing.

Last month O'Brien was freed on a charge of aggravated battery by Judge Wayne Olson, who said that this drunken cop made "a sincere and earnest mistake", and ". . .if you make an honest mistake in violating a law, it's not a violation of the law."

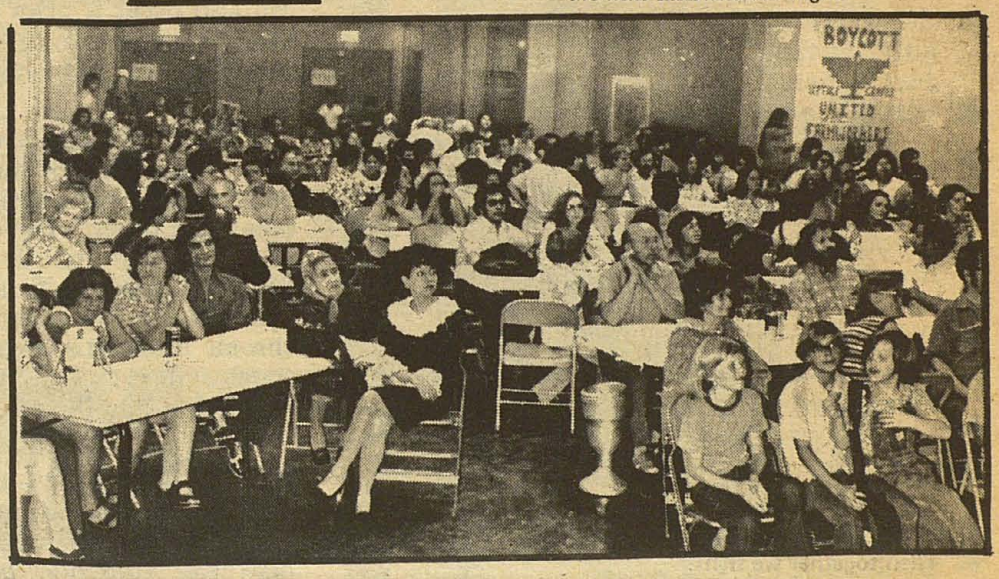
This is a perfect example of why cops never take a jury trial. Judge Olson said about O'Brien, "He sould be complimented, not belittled."

Here are some more birthdays. From **Albany Park-Cheryl Orzechowski & Linda Gordon** both on Aug. 23. **Nick Pomper & Mark Mardell** on Aug. 29 and from **Tony's Bar Mike Sukiennic** on Sept. 1 and **John Warrick** on Sept. 17. From Fullerton and Central **Mike Rychtanek** on Sept. 7.

Greetings to Iris Roberts and friends, working with A.I.M. in Minneopolis.

(above) Andrena Belcher and Beverly Dye helped work on the International Night. Behind them is one of the many quilts now on sale.

(below) Over 200 people showed up for International Night in Uptown. The event was put together by students at the Uptown Field Branch of Northeastern University. People danced, sang, did theatre, played instruments and ate good food which everyone brought. We're looking forward to the next International Night.



The Third Annual Albany Park Picnic- Police used a technicality to break up the picnic at LaBaugh Woods. But many people did regroup at River Park and had a good time.

ann arbor BLUES & JAZZ festival '74

Sept. 6–8

tickets available at Rising Up Angry

1215 W. Belmont

for more information call 472-1791 (1–6 pm)

$22.00 for series ticket

We would like to apologize for mistakenly identifying Salvador Allende's daughter, who spoke at Chile-Cuba '74 at the Midland Hotel as Hortencia Allende. Her name should have read Beatriz Allende.

PEOPLES' MUSIC: A THOUGHT ON LYRICS

There are many things about a tune that can move us to rushes and tears and laughter. With lyrical songs it is often easy to get into identifying with the words. This lets us know that the writer is real and writes about real things. It reminds you that you are real once again (and sometimes we do need it.)

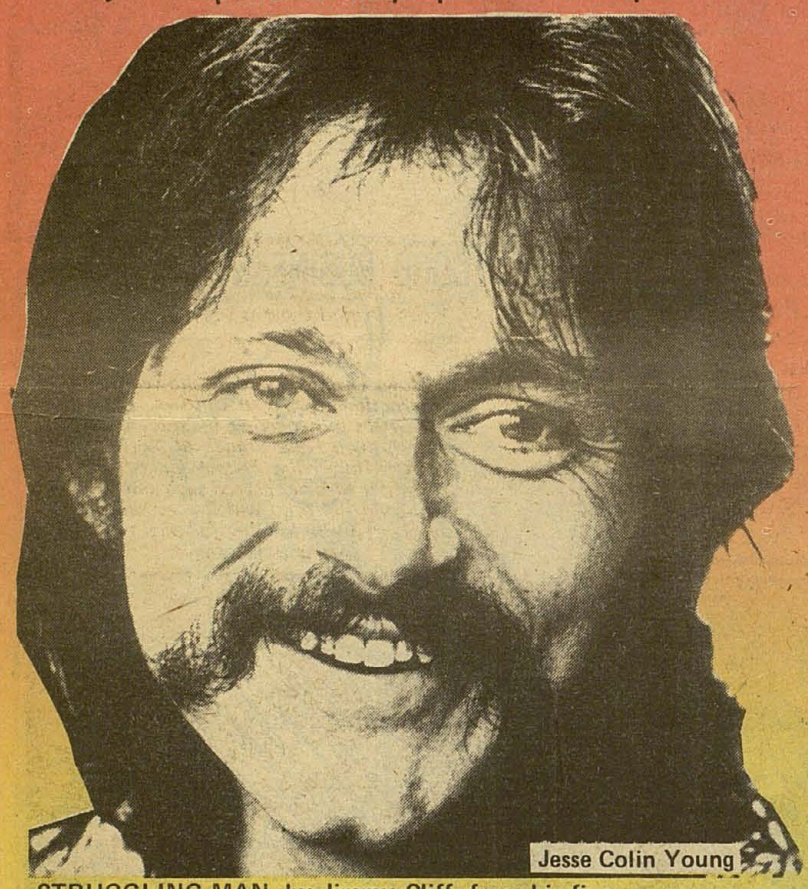
Abstract lyrics, words and ideas that only the writer himself can relate to, can give you good insight into that one person, but lyrics like that might really get boring in steady doses.

Some songs have a great imbalance between the level of musical expression and the level of lyrics expressed. David Bowie, for example, puts together some dynamite chord sequences and his lyrics are written well in terms of meter and rhyme, but the content of his lyrics is usually trash:

Jimmy went to fight in Belfast
Joey stayed at home to starve

I could make it all worthwhile
As a rock and roll star.

This is not to say that there isn't a demand for bubblebrain lyrics. There is; but we believe, essentially, that now is not the time for absurdity or negativity to be stressed in lyrical music. The need is to raise the consciousness of the listener in a positive way. If our pages could jam out loud we would print instrumental solos for your ears to hear. But they can't. So we are going to print songs by Wet Willie, Jimmy Cliff, and Jesse Colin Young. These are but a few of some of the fine songs around that you might want to check out with your heart and mind. We hope you like them. More power to the people who can express their love for the people!



Jesse Colin Young

STRUGGLING MAN, by Jimmy Cliff, from his fine album, STRUGGLING MAN (Island Records–Capitol)

Every man
has a right to live
Love is all
that we have to give
Together we struggle
by our will survive
Then together we fight
just to stay alive

[Chorus]
Struggling man
has got to move
Struggling man
no time to lose
I'm a struggling man
and I've got to move on

As the sun lights the day
And the moon lights the night
Struggling man keeps reaching
For the higher heights

So we plan for tomorrow
As we live for today
Like a flower we bloom
and then fade away

[Repeat chorus several times]

Jimmy Cliff

KEEP ON SMILIN', by Hall/Hall/Hirsch/Anthony/Ross, from WET WILLIE (Capricorn Records)

Well you say you got the blues
And you got holes in both your shoes, Yeah
Your feelin' alone and confused
You gotta keep on smilin'
Keep on smilin'

Yeah you're about to go insane
Cause you're lover's playin' games
And says that you're to blame
You gotta keep on smilin'
Just keep on smilin'

REFRAIN:

Keep on smilin' through the rain
Laughin' at the pain
Flowin' with the changes
Till the sun comes out again
Keep on smilin' through the rain
Laughin' at the pain
Flowin' with the changes
And singin' this refrain

Singin' in a honkey tonk cafe
But nobody's hearin' what you play
They're too busy drinkin' anyway
You gotta keep on smilin', brother
Keep on smilin'

Say you found a piece of land
You're gonna change from city boy to country man, Yeah
Try to build you life with your hands
And just keep on smilin' keep on smilin'

(REFRAIN)

You're just hangin' out at the local bar
And you're wonderin', who the hell you are
Are you a farmer?
Are you a star?

Smile on thru the rain
Laugh all thru the pain
Flow on with your changes
'Till the sun shines out again
Keep on smilin' thru the rain
Laughin' at the pain
Flowin' with the changes
'Till the sun comes out again

Keep on smilin', smilin'
Laughin', laughin'
Keep on flowin', keep on growin'
You gotta keep on, you gotta keep on
Keep on smilin', smilin'
Laughin', laughin'
Keep on plowin', growin', flowin'
Keep on smilin', smilin'
Laugh a lot, smile a lot

LIGHT SHINE, by Jesse Colin Young, from his fine album LIGHT SHINE (Warner Bros.)

[Chorus]
People let your light shine
Come on now, let it shine
Come on let it shine on
all night and day

People let your light shine
come on now, let it shine
come on let it shine on
all night and day

We all got a light inside
People how can we survive
If we don't let it shine on
All night and day

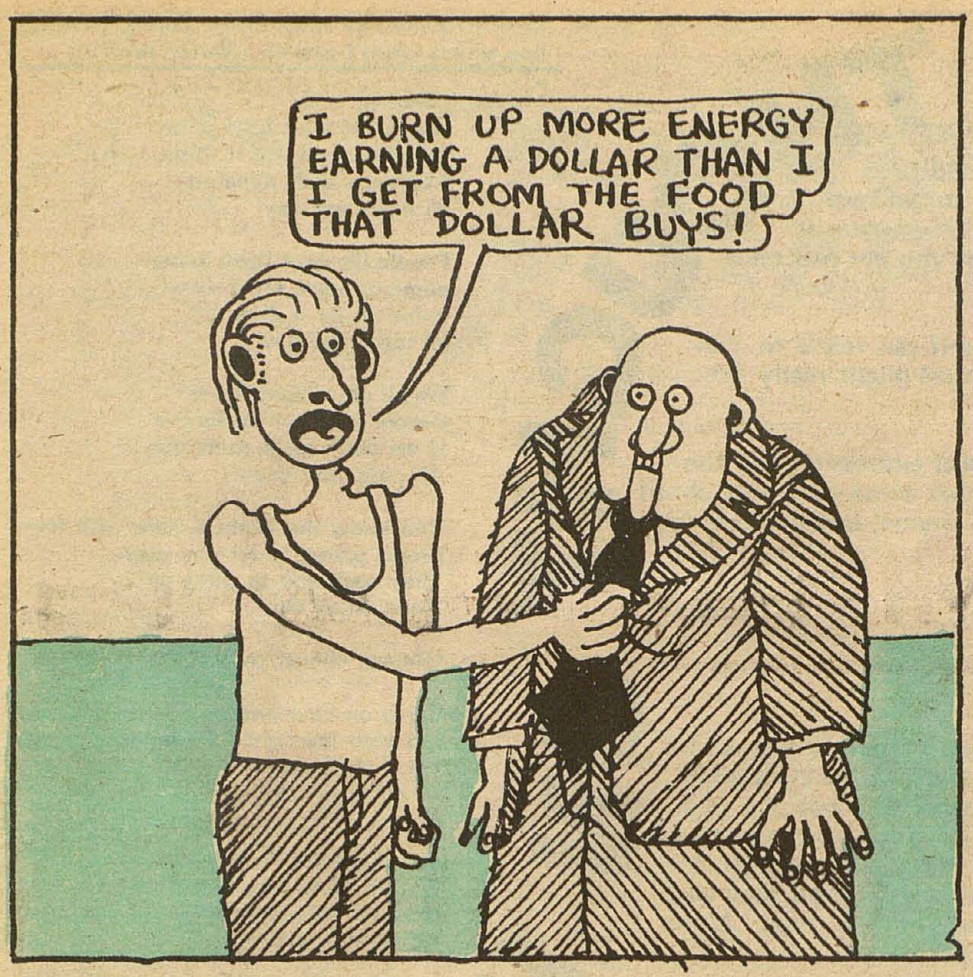
You know the world is dark with fear
People scared to let you near
They need you to shine on
Shine on all day

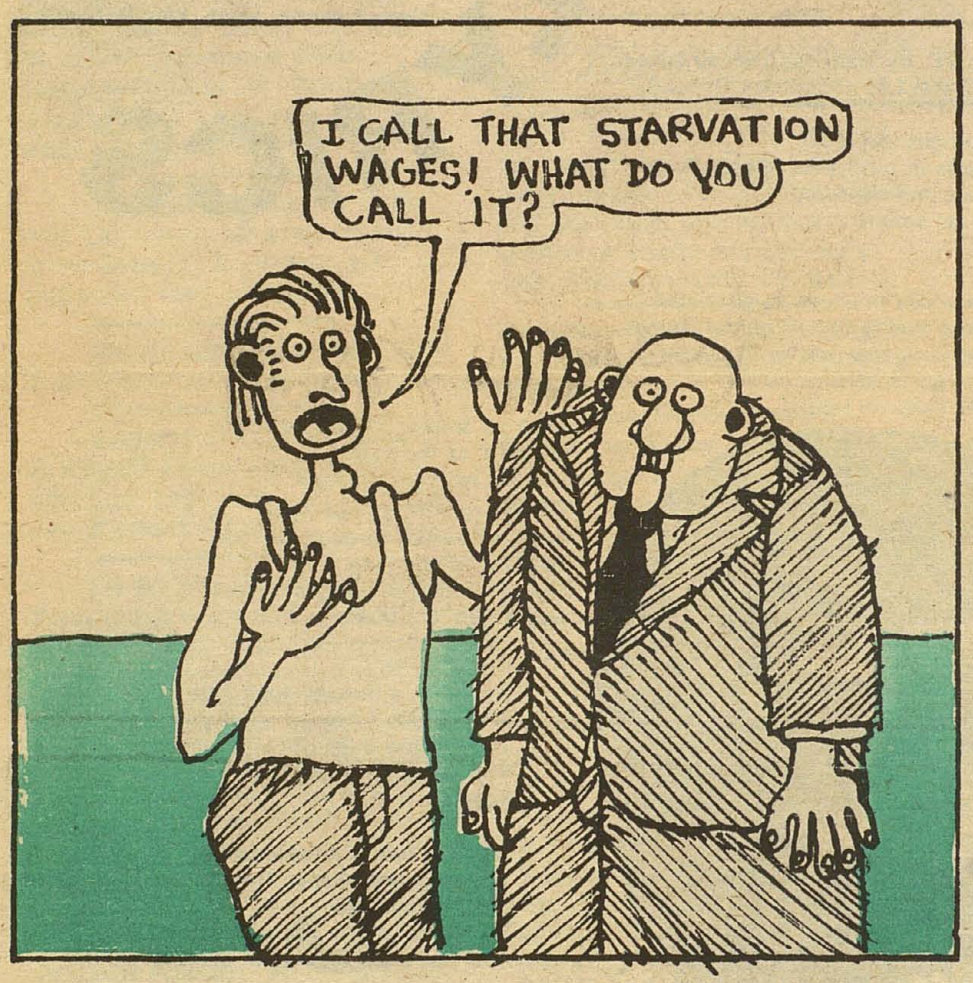
[Repeat chorus twice]

Come on be a sunrise
Let your lovelight fill your eyes
Let it shine on
all night and day

Moving like a river flows
We can make a feeling grow
If you'll only shine on
All night and day

[Repeat chorus twice, then last verse]





Rising Up Angry Office

The Rising Up Angry office and Right On Books are located at 1215 W. Belmont, Chicago. We are open every day except Sunday, 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. and on Mondays and Wednesdays til 9 p.m.

Telephone: (312) 472-1791

Free Health Care

The Fritzi Englestein People's Free Health Center at 2747 North Wilton Ave. is a Rising Up Angry Program. The clinic provides free medical care (mainly to people living in the clinic's neighborhood–due to limited facilities). When patients cannot be treated at the clinic, we send patient advocates with them to other medical institutions to make sure they get good care. The clinic is open on:

Tuesday nights - 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.
Wednesday nights - 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.

For information, call 750-9408 during clinic hours.

Legal Clinics

The Rising Up Angry Legal Program deals with criminal cases, housing, welfare, civil cases, divorce, military, consumer fraud, labor law, or just hassles of any kind with the law. Our lawyers are inexpensive and sometimes free. No one is turned away for lack of money.

There are 3 legal clinics in Chicago:
South Side: Call 472-1791 for information
North Side: 1215 W. Belmont
7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Wednesday Nights
Bethel United Methodist Church
4256 N. Ridgeway
7 p.m. to 9.p.m. Monday Nights

Call 472-1791 for more information.